

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

War Reports and Contradictions from the Parana.

United States Diplomacy in Paraguay and Brazil.

The Goodwood Cup Won by Speculum.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Conflicting Accounts from the Seat of War—Humaita Said to Have Been Taken by the Allies—Paraguayans Reports Washburn and Webb in Diplomatic Difficulties.

London, July 30, 1868.

The South American mails have reached this city and furnish additional news from the scene of war on the Parana.

Despatches that have been received from Rio Janeiro from the Marquis de Caxias, Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, announcing that the fortress of Humaita, so long and obstinately defended by the Paraguayans, had fallen into the hands of the allies.

No particulars of the last days of the siege were given, nor were the terms of the surrender known.

The dispute which has arisen between General Caxias and Mr. Washburn, the American Minister to Paraguay, remained unsettled. It originated in an attempt on the part of the Marquis to prevent the United States steamer Wasp, with the American Minister on board, from proceeding up the Parana river.

Mr. Webb, the Ambassador of the United States at Rio Janeiro, has remonstrated with the Brazilian Government against this interference with the movements of the Minister to Paraguay and will demand his passport if the steamer Wasp is again detained by the commander of the allied forces.

Paraguay Reports.

London, July 30, 1868.

The following report has been received from a Paraguayan source:—

The allies made a reconnaissance in force in the direction of the fortifications on the Tebicuary river. The detachment, consisting of six thousand men, was met by the Paraguayan forces, on the Tabare river, and a severe engagement followed, which ended in the defeat and rout of the allies, with heavy loss in prisoners, horses, arms and munitions of war.

Accounts from the same quarter represent that the position of the Paraguayans at Humaita was as strong and well manned as it ever had been, and there were no prospects of its abandonment.

The new and extensive fortifications on the Tebicuary had been completed and were well provisioned and garrisoned. The river had been effectively closed at that point by chains and other obstructions.

The above accounts, coming from behind the Paraguayan lines, are necessarily of an earlier date than the latest news received at Rio Janeiro from the allied camp.

No intimation is given that General Lopez had sued for peace.

HAYTI.

Battle Between General Hector and the Reactionists—General Crist Defeated—Thirteen Prisoners Shot.

HAVANA, July 30, 1868.

Advices have been received in this city from Hayti furnishing important reports of the progress of the civil war in the republic.

It is announced that General Hector, who at the date of the previous news from the seat of war had relieved the town of Jacmel from the besieging forces of General Piquet and routed them, fought another battle and defeated the reactionary troops of General Crist. The victory was gained just about the period of Hector's first victory.

Adhering to the order mutually issued by the contending parties at the date of the late special telegram to the HERALD, thirteen prisoners taken during the engagement were shot.

ENGLAND.

Opinion of the American Funding Bill.

London, July 30, 1868.

The London Standard, commenting upon the Funding bill just passed by the American Congress, says the proposition to replace the five-twentieths with new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, principal and interest to be paid in gold, will make the latter more acceptable to the business community than the former, as a future Congress may alter their value by the enactment of new laws on the subject.

The Bank Return.

London, July 30—P. M.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 112,000 pounds sterling since last report.

The Goodwood Races—Third Day's Sport.

Goodwood, July 30, 1868.

This the third was the most eventful and brilliant day of the season, the great annual contest for the Goodwood Cup coming off with a défilé. The course was crowded at an early hour.

The first event was for the Goodwood Cup, valued at eight hundred sovereigns in gold (£800), added to a subscription of twenty sovereigns each, half forfeit; if twenty subscriptions the second to receive one hundred sovereigns out of the stakes. Three years old, carrying 102 lbs.; four years old, 105 lbs.; five years old, 112 lbs.; six years and aged, 120 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 4 lbs. Pure barbs, Turkish or Arabian horses allowed 22 lbs.; horses foaled in America or the British colonies allowed 7 lbs., with allowances for non-winners. Penalties for winners of the Derby, Doncaster, St. Leger, Ascot, Goodwood or Doncaster Cups within two years, of 10 lbs. extra, two miles and a half.

The race was won by the Duke of Newcastle's three year old b. c. Speculum, by Vedette, out of Doracelle, carrying 102 lbs.; Mr. H. Saville's three year old bl. c. Blueskin, by Skirmisher, out of Doe-skin, carrying 102 lbs.; second, Mr. F. Johnston's three year old br. c. Taboret, by Ratanap, out of Multigrets, carrying 102 lbs.; third, Baron Rothschild's three year old br. c. Suffolk, by North Lincoln, out of Protection, carrying 102 lbs.; fourth, the Duke of Newcastle's four year old b. c. Julius, by St. Albans, out of Julia, carrying 120 lbs.; fifth.

Time, 5 minutes 15½ seconds.

The running was on the old Goodwood Cup Course, in which the horses start at the Cup post, go out to the westward of the Clump and return to the eastward of the Clump, two miles and a half.

The betting just previous to the race was four to one against Speculum, eight to one against Blueskin, four to one against Taboret and two to one against Julius.

The Goodwin Cup was won last year by the Duke of Beaufort's Vauhan, who beat Mr. J. Johnston's Tyndale by a three-quarters of a length; Regalia, a bad third; b. c. Thorpshill, fourth, and Miss Harlock, fifth. The betting was seven to four on Vauhan.

The second race was for the racing stakes, fifty sovereigns each, for three year old colts, carrying 122 pounds, fillets 119 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake. One mile, fourteen furlongs.

Won by Mr. Bowes' b. c. The Spy, by Underhand out of Victoria, Mr. Salmon's b. c. Vale Royal, by Stockwell out of Victoria, second, Mr. C. Allen's b. c. Metcalf, by Thunderbolt, out of Lay Sister, third.

The betting before the race was five to one against The Spy, two to one against Vale Royal and seven to one against Metcalf.

The third race was a subscription of 200 sovereigns each, for two year old colts, carrying 122 pounds, fillets 119 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake. One mile, fourteen furlongs.

Won by Mr. Bowes' b. c. The Spy, by Underhand out of Victoria, Mr. Salmon's b. c. Vale Royal, by Stockwell out of Victoria, second, Mr. C. Allen's b. c. Metcalf, by Thunderbolt, out of Lay Sister, third.

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SEYMOUR.

Great Political Ratification Gathering at Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., July 30, 1868.

The citizens of the counties of Bibb, Shelby and Jefferson gathered in large numbers to-day at Montgomery to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair as the democratic nominees for President and Vice President. The meeting was an unquestioned success. Able, eloquent and effective speeches were made by ex-Governor A. V. Moore, General John F. Morgan, Messrs. Samuel F. Rice, Alexander White, George D. S. Hartridge and others. Resolutions ratifying the New York National Democratic platform and the nominations were unanimously adopted. Fully five thousand persons were present, and the utmost enthusiasm and good order prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

A Democratic Ratification Meeting—Torchlight Procession.

JACKSON, Miss., July 30, 1868.

The citizens of Jackson and the country surrounding held to-night an immense Seymour and Blair ratification meeting. A torchlight procession, with forty young ladies in robes and torches, preceded the main body, borne in a triumphal car, paraded the streets. A number of speeches were made.

CALIFORNIA.

Departure of General Halleck for Sitka—The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29, 1868.

As previously announced, he would, General Halleck and staff sailed for Sitka to-day in the steamer Pacific, on his tour of inspection of the military post of Alaska.

The Pacific carries a cargo of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores.

Flour—Old, \$7 a 75; new, fine, \$8 75 a 75. Wheat—Good shipping, \$1 85.

Legal tenders, 70¢.

TENNESSEE.

The Question of the Removal of Political Disabilities—Senator Wyatt.

NASHVILLE, July 30, 1868.

The resolution of the State Senate to appoint a committee to wait upon Governor Brownlow to ask him to recommend the removal of political disabilities from disfranchised citizens was passed over in the Senate to-day.

The dispatch from Memphis to the Cincinnati Gazette announcing the assassination of Senator Wyatt is without foundation. The Senator is now in this city.

MISSOURI.

Movements of General Grant—Republican District Conventions.

ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1868.

The Republicans of the Fifth district, in convention at Sedalia, Mo., to-day, nominated S. S. Burdett for Congress. Colonel Stover has been nominated to fill the unexpired term of Colonel McClurg.

The Republicans of the Fourth district have nominated S. H. Boyd to represent that district in Congress.

KANSAS.

Democratic State Convention—Nominations for State Officers.

ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1868.

On Wednesday the democracy of Kansas met in convention at Topeka for the purpose of forming a State ticket to be placed before the people at the election ensuing. The meeting, which was exceedingly enthusiastic and harmonious throughout its proceedings and vociferous in its manifestations for the national ticket presented by the delegates of the party assembled at Tammany Hall, was organized by the election of Daniel Vandewater, of Doniphan county, as president.

George W. Childs, of Atchison, was nominated for Governor; Maxwell McLean, for Lieutenant Governor; Wilson Shannon, Jr., for Secretary of State; S. Schaubert for Auditor, and Allen McCarty for Treasurer.

The nomination for Congress will be made to-morrow.

The adoption of the platform will also take place to-morrow.

Democratic State Convention—The Nominations for Congress and Electors—The Platform—Mass Meeting To-morrow.

LEAVENWORTH, July 30, 1868.

The Democratic State Convention continued its session until one o'clock this morning, when, having fully transacted its business, it adjourned sine die.

Charles W. Blair, of Fort Scott, was nominated for Congress. For Electors—General T. Smith, Aram Thornton and G. L. Taylor. The platform adopted reaffirms that of the New York Democratic Convention and endorses the nomination of Seymour and Blair. It declares that the bonded debt of the United States should be paid according to the terms of its creation, and all of it not designated to be paid in coin should be paid in greenbacks, and that whatever money is received by the laborer, farmer and soldier's widow should be received by the creditors of the United States, in the absence of express provision to the contrary; that national bank currency should be withdrawn and the bonds pledged for its redemption cancelled and replaced by lawful money of the United States, to be paid in coin, and that the speedy extinction of all Indians' titles in making treaties should be the policy of the Government; that the speedy extinction of all Indians' titles in making treaties should be the policy of the Government; that the speedy extinction of all Indians' titles in making treaties should be the policy of the Government.

The campaign in this State will be inaugurated by a democratic mass meeting to-morrow evening, when General F. P. Blair, Charles W. Blair and other distinguished speakers will be present.

ALABAMA.

The Ku Klux Bill—Official Newspapers—The Common Carrier Bill.

MOBILE, July 30, 1868.

The bill to punish the holding of Ku Klux Societies and to suppress Ku Klux publications was before the Senate to-day and discussed at considerable length. Its passage is certain.

In the House a bill was passed allowing one newspaper in each Congressional district, to be selected by the Governor, to be the official journal for publishing legislative acts, notices, &c.

The Common Carrier bill was discussed and postponed until to-morrow. It punishes railroad officers and steamboat men for making any distinction on account of color.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature—Consolidating State Offices—Message from the Governor.

ATLANTA, July 30, 1868.

In the Senate to-day a bill was under consideration and passed consolidating the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General.

A motion to go into executive session was agreed to, and the Chair decided the chamber to be closed. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained.

A message was received from the Governor requesting the privilege to withdraw the communication to the Senate making certain nominations. Pending the consideration of the message the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill empowering committees to employ female clerks was defeated.

A bill is now before the House taking from the Governor the power of appointing Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer of the State road of Georgia and transferring the same power to the General Assembly.

The following was introduced and passed by a large majority:—

Inasmuch as the vital question heretofore dividing the members composing this branch of the General Assembly has been settled.

Resolved, That we, like men having the interest of the State at heart, bury party prejudices and go forward to the perfect enactment of such laws as will establish peace and harmony among the people of the State.

The committee of investigation in the case of A. Alperia Bradley, the colored Senator accused of felony, is in session.

Two colored men are contesting the seats of Representatives Lullin and Goff.

The Citizens of Augusta Ask for a City Government—The Police and Fire Companies.

Augusta, Ga., July 30, 1868.

A meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall to-day, not more than two thousand being present. The meeting was for a city government of law and order. Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the present military appointees and asking for immediate relief. A committee was appointed to present the memorial to the Legislature.

There is a bad feeling existing between the police and the citizens.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1868.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner—Applications for Office Under the New Law.

The various statements relative to the position of Commissioner Rollins and his intentions are for the most part erroneous. He has no desire to hold his office and is ready to vacate the moment his successor is legally appointed and confirmed. Some time ago, anticipating the appointment of a Commissioner and his confirmation by the Senate, he had arranged to retire with his family from the city. He has literally grown gray in the service, and it is said to be his own wish, as well as the desire of his friends, that he should retire from the office. Under the circumstances, he does not feel at liberty to do so. Before the recess he told the members of the Senate Finance Committee that if they should agree upon any candidate for the place he was ready to vacate it. They informed him in return that they wished him to remain at the head of the bureau until they should signify their willingness for his retirement by confirming his successor. When the nomination of Alexander Cummings failed of confirmation several members of the Senate Finance Committee called upon Mr. Rollins and expressed their wish that he should hold on to the office, even at his own personal inconvenience. He agreed to do so, except the President should suspend him during the recess. It will therefore be seen that the stories about his compromising with a certain conservative republican who desires the place under an ad interim appointment are purely fictitious. His present intention is, in the language of Sumner to Stanton, "to stick." Should the Attorney General, however, give an opinion to the effect that by virtue of Rollins' letter of resignation the office is now vacant it is possible the Commissioner would feel bound to acquiesce. This would still leave the President in an awkward predicament, because, according to the radical construction of the Tenure of Office act, the President has no right to make an ad interim appointment for a vacant office. He has had great experience in the Patent Office, having for years past been a member of the Appeal Board. He is a lawyer by profession, and for a number of years was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Seneca county, N. Y. In early life he made several inventions, all of which proved to be of great value. He had an extensive practice as a patent lawyer, from which he reaped a handsome fortune. Judge Foote is about sixty years of age, and is a man of high integrity.

The New Commissioner of Patents.

Major General Sherman, commanding the First Military District, arrived here this morning from Richmond, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, of his staff. He intends going North for eight or ten days to take a brief vacation for the benefit of his health. This morning he visited General Grant's headquarters, and also the War Department, where he had an interview with Secretary Scholfield.

The New Commissioner of Patents.

Elisha Foote, the new Commissioner of Patents, is a cousin of the late Senator Foote, of Vermont, and is generally considered to possess all the qualifications necessary for the position. He has had great experience in the Patent Office, having for years past been a member of the Appeal Board. He is a lawyer by profession, and for a number of years was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Seneca county, N. Y. In early life he made several inventions, all of which proved to be of great value. He had an extensive practice as a patent lawyer, from which he reaped a handsome fortune. Judge Foote is about sixty years of age, and is a man of high integrity.

Iron Forts—A New Turret for Land Defence.

The favor with which the British Captain Cook's turret revolving fort has come to be recently regarded in England renders it worth while to notice a similar American invention, claimed to be in many respects superior—namely, the Ryan-Hitchcock revolving fort—has now a prospect of a fair trial. On the favorable report of a joint committee of both houses a resolution unanimously passed the Senate and would not doubt have passed the House but for the fact that with only three bills ahead of it on account of the filibustering of the Funding bill on the morning of adjournment all other business was left unfinished—directing the appointment of a board consisting of the General of the Army and Admiral and Vice Admiral of the Navy to investigate this system of defence. The delay until next session was not, I presume, intended to prevent the examination preliminary to the only satisfactory test—that of actual experiment by the construction of one of these iron forts. The turret, crudely devised in 1857, was practically perfected and used in the monitors by Ericsson with a success which has occasioned its partial and undoubtedly general eventual adoption in all the navies of the world. The Ryan-Hitchcock fort, it is claimed, will be on shore what the Ericsson turret was afloat, and differs from the two former in the essential improvements of rotations by floating and working the guns by condensed air.

The Cropp's Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The following is an abstract of the report just issued from the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops in July:—

Corn.—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year is the great increase of its average in the South, the difference in a number of States between the present and the preceding year being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the Eastern section, the average showing a decrease of 49,000 acres in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and New England. The average increase of 3,000,000 acres in corn, making about 30,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Wheat.—The average increase of 4,000,000 acres in wheat, making about 40,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Barley.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in barley, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Oats.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in oats, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Rye.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in rye, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Truck.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in truck, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Apples.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in apples, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Peaches.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in peaches, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Plums.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in plums, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Cherries.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in cherries, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Strawberries.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in strawberries, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Raspberries.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in raspberries, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Blackberries.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in blackberries, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

Blueberries.—The average increase of 1,000,000 acres in blueberries, making about 10,000,000 acres in the United States, is a very large increase.

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months therefore before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of the district office.

Connection Among the Clerks in the Patent Office.

A commotion occurred at the Patent office this morning in consequence of the discovery that no funds were to be had to pay off the regular monthly salaries of the office. Congress shortly before adjournment passed a law providing for the transfer of all the funds of the Patent Office to the Treasury Department from the First National Bank in this city. The law also directed that the annual expenses of the office should not exceed \$200,000. It now turns out that there is an unexpected difficulty in getting the required amount of money from the Treasury, great doubt existing as to the manner in which it should be drawn. The clerks and examiners are in consequence in great grief.

The White House Reached by Office Seekers.

The White House was more densely crowded with office seekers to-day than at any time ever during the session of Congress. The Senate hall only about a hundred offices unfilled, but the number of office seekers was so great that the President's office was crowded with them. They were all waiting for the President to call upon them. The President's office was crowded with them. They were all waiting for the President to call upon them. The President's office was crowded with them. They were all waiting for the President to call upon them.

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